(c) whether the clearing of Sunita Rani and finding many athletes and sportspersons guilty of using dope during the National games is justified when the facility is not even associated with IOC; and

(d) the details of all banned dope and related substances for sportspersons by IOC and whether the Indian facility is capable of testing on all of them, if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Dope testing facility is currently run under the Sports Authority of India which is not associated with IOC. However, it is to be noted that Sports Authorities of many countries are not associates with IOC. Only National Olympic Committees are associated with IOC

(c) A laboratory does not require IOC accreditation for testing dope samples at national level. Moreover, the laboratory of Sports Authority of India is the only available laboratory in India and is recognized by Government of India and National Olympic Committee. This is an ISO 9001 certified lab and has recently been recommended for ISO-17025 Certification by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), the only certifying agency of the Government of India. Ms. Sunita Rani's name was cleared of the charge of doping by the Olympic Council of Asia after an appeal was preferred by the Amateur Athletic Federation of India.

(d) International Olympic Committee/World Anti-Doping Agency releases the complete list of banned drugs and related substances every year which is enclosed at Annexure *[See* Appendix 199 Annexure No. 15.] The list is forwarded to National Olympic Committee of India and all National Sports Federations. The Indian facility is fully capable of testing all the banned drugs.

Competition from China in steel export

3316. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is the biggest consumer and importer of steel, with the demand growing at the rate of 15 million tonnes per month;

(b) if so, to what extent China has increased the quota for steel import from India, particularly after the agreement, if any, entered after the recent visit of the P.M. to China;

(c) what are the total exports, so far, made by India, Year-wise during the last three years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Steel Industry faces competition from China for its reported move to export steel; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJ KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. China is currently the largest consumer and importer of steel in the world. As per IISI estimates, China consumed 211 million metric tons of finished steel products in 2002. It comsumption is estimated to reach 240 million metric tons by 2005.

(b) Though China has imposed safeguard measures in the form of quotas on five categories of steel items with additional tariff in case the imports exceed the relevant quota, these measures do not apply to India, however, the exemption is subject to the condition that import share of India in a particular category should not exceed 3% of China's total import volume in that category.

(c) India's export of iron and steel to China during the last three years is as below:

(Value in Rs. lac.)

Item	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Primary & Semi-finished Iron & Steel	12040.72	5195.44	235221.70
Iron & Steel Bar/Rod etc.	381.83	462.47	4196.20

(Source DGCI&S)

(d). and (e) there is no imminent threat to Indian export of iron and steel from China. At present, China is a net importer of steel and its average import during the last three years was 25 million metric tonnes per year, which is likely to touch 30 million metric tonnes per year in near future. On the other hand, export of steel by China has remained between 5 to 7 million metric tonnes per year.